Annual Report of the Secretary of WarWar-Hington, Dec. 4, 1852.

Sir.—I beg leave to submit a brief account of the operations of this D-partment during the year.

The efforts of the department have been principally directed to the defence of our frontiers, and these of Mexico, from the Indian tribes within our berders. For this purpose, cut of about 11,000 officers and men borne on the rolls of the army, about 6,000 are employed in the defence of Texas, New Mexico. Californis, and Oregon, or of emigrants destined to the two last.

It sfords me great pleasure to say that the efforts of the department for this purpose have been attended with more than usual success.

The benefits that were anticipated from the judicious arrangements made by the commanders of the 8th and 9th military departments (Texas and New Mexico) have been fully realized. With the exception of a portion of the Rio Grande country, the former has been comparatively exempt from Indian depredations. A number of persons of desperate character and fortunes were attracted to that frontier by the lawless attempts of Carvajal, and after his defeat they dispersed through the country, and reserted to plunder for subsistence. On the other hand, many of the inhabitants of Mexico cither sought to avenge themselves for the wrongs inflicted on them by that adventure and his followers, or found in his lawless proceedings a justificion for their own, and retaliated on the peansable inhabitants.

The Indians in that vicinity availed themselves inhabitants.
The Indians in that vicinity availed themselves

of the confusion and alarm consequent upon this state of things to renew their depredations. Thefis, robberies and even assassinations, were the con-

robberies and even assassinations, were the conrequence.

Although the prevention or punishment of discrders like these, when committed by others than
Indians, belongs rather to the civil authorities of
the State than to the military force of the United
States, the commanding officer used every exertion
to put a stop to them, and for that purpose ordered
several additional companies of troops to the part
of the State where they had occurred It is believed that these measures have been, at least partially, successful. So long, however, as the species
of border warfare, which has lately been carried on
in that region between the inhabitants of the two
countries, continues, it will be difficult, if not impossible, with any number of troops and with the
strictest vigilance on the part of their officers, to
prevent, on so extensive a frontier, a repetition of
these disorders.

In New Mexico, the depredations of the Indians
have been entirely arrested. The Navajos and the

have been entirely arrested. The Navajos and the Apaches, the two most formidable tribes in all that Apaches, the two most formidable tribes in all that region, have been completely overawed, and manifest every desire to be at peace with the whites. F In consequence of trequent collisions between the Indians and the white inhabitants of California and Oregor, it was deemed advisable to send the 4th Regiment of Infantry to the Pacific, to replace the mounted riflemen that had been ordered thence to Texas.

Intelligence has been recently received that the

Intelligence has been recently received that the Yuma Indians, a bold and hostile tribe, occupying a portion of country on the Gifa and Colorado rivers, whose inreads and depredations have been the source of frequent annoyance and alarm to the inhabitants both of our own territory and of the Maxican State of Sonora, have agreed to a peace.

The troops stationed on the frontier may justly be considered as in active service—a service, too, in which they are exposed to all the hardships and dargers of war, without its excitement to stimulate, or its hopes of honorable distinction to sustain them.

which they are exposed to all the hardships and derigers of war, without its excitement to stimulate, or its hopes of honorable distinction to sustain them.

Owing to the many officers who, from disability or other causes, are excused from duty, the cares and responsibilities of command frequently devolve on a small number, and the establishment, during the last season, of a number of new posts, has added very much to the labors both of the officers and men; nevertheless, it affords me great pleasure to bear testimeny to the cheerfulness and alacrity with which all have discharged their duies. To Brevet Major General Smith and Brevet Colonel Sumner, in particular, much praise is due. The former, although in feeble health, has been unremitting in his exertions, and to his energy and judicious arrangements his department is greatly indebted for the comparative tranquillity it enjoys. The latter has not only succeeded in arresting the incursions of the Indians within his command, but has greatly reduced its expenditure.

Brevet Brigadier General Hitchcock has also displayed great energy and prudence, and done all that it was possible to do with a very inadequate force, and amid many difficulties and embarrassments, to protect his extensive command.

I regret to say that the attempt to cultivate farms by the troops has, but in few instances, during the past season, been attended with beneficial results. This failure is owing in part to the constant activity in which it has been found necessary to keep the troops, and to the necessity of employing them in the construction of barraents and in other works, at the many new posts that have recently been established. Hopes are entertained, however, that when a fair trial of the experiment can be made, it will, at least at such of the posts as are favorably situated for the purpose, be more successful.

In spite of this failure, of the unusual activity of the troops during the past season, and of the fact that so large a portion of them are stationed on the remote frontie

penditures are most affected by these circumstances. The expenses of that department, ascertained and estimated, (exclusive of clothing, the amount of which is fixed by permanent regulations,) continue to exhibit an annual decrease, viz: for the current year, as compared with the last year, as compared with the current year, as turber reduction of \$501,252, and for the next year, as compared with the current year, a further reduction of \$500,000.

\$501,252, and for the next year, as compared with the current year, a further reduction of \$500,000.

In spite, however, of every effort to reduce the expenses of the army, they must continue to be very great in proportion to its numbers, so long as it is necessary to maintain so large a force in countries which supply so little of what is necessary to its support as those in which the greater part of it is now stationed. I beg leave, therefore, to repeat the suggestion contained in my last annual report, that cound policy, no less than humanity, requires that some other means than force should be tried to restrain the Indians, and to prevent the frequent collisions that eccur between them and the white inhabitants in their neighborhood. The whole history of our country shows, that whenever the two races are brought frequently into contact, collisions, (generally produced by aggressions of the stronger on the weaker party.) are inevitable. I know of no other means by which these collisions can be provented than a rigid adherence to the policy which has heretofore been successfully pursued, of setting apart a portion of territory for the exclusive occupancy of the Indians.

A difficulty occurs in the application of this policy to Texas. By the terms of the compact admitting that State into the Union, she reserves to herself all the vacant territory within her limits. It is understood that the acknowledges no right of occupancy in the Indians within her borders, but proceeds to lay off her territories into counties, and, as fast as it is needed, to sell it, without assigning any portion of it to them, or providing in any other mode for their support. Nothing could be mere calculated to alarm and irritate the Indians, and to produce collisions between them and the whites than the adoption of this policy. It, in fact, drive the Indians to desperation, by leaving them no alternative but to steal or to starve. It also deprives the government of the United States of that control over them and of the territory they occ

States of that control over them and of the territory they occupy which is necessary for their own preservation as well as for the safety of the white suttlements in their vicinity. If the United States are beaud to protect Texas against the Indians, it is manifest that the government of that State should do nothing to thwart, but, on the contrary, all in its power to promote, the fulfilment of this duty. I therefore respectfully suggest the expediency of endeavoring to make some arrangement with that State whereby a portion of her vast auccompied domain may be temporarily allotted to the exclusive occupancy of the Indians within her borders.

What policy, however, it may be deemed proper to sdopt in reference to the Indian trices in Pexas, California and Oregen, is a question only of humanity or of temporary policy, as the period cannot be very remote when they will be swept before the resistless tide of emigration which continually flows towards these countries.

The case is different with regard to New Mexico. That territory is so remote and inaccessible, and holds out such little inducement to emigration, that the struggle between the two races is destined, in all probability, to continue there long after it shall have ceased in every other portion of the continent. By the last census the total population of New Mexico, exclusive of wild Indians, is (in round numbers) 61,000 souls, and its whole real estate estimated at (in round numbers) §2,700,000.

To protect this small population we are compelled

To protect this small population we are compelled to maintain a large military force at an annual expense tearly equal to haif the value of the whole real estate of the territory. Would it not be bester to induce the inhabitants to abandon a country which seems hardly fit for the habitation of civilized man, by remunerating them for their property in money, or in lands situated in more favored regions? Even if the government paid for the property quintuple its value, it would still, merely on the score of sconony, be largely the gainer by the transaction, and the troops now stationed in New Mexico would be available for the protection of other portions of our own and of the Mexican territory. Unless the means I have indicated, or some other, be adopted to relieve the Indians from the means of pundering to procure the means of submatence, their depredations must not only continue, but increase in the means of protection. In that view I concur in the recommendation of the General in-

Chief that an additional regiment of mounted men

Chief that an additional regiment of mounted men be eatherised.

Allow me to call your attention to the state of our defences on the seaceast.

Bhortly after the termination of the last war with Great Beitain. a Board of Engineers was organized to prepare a system of coast defence.

This Board recommended that fortideations be constructed at a number of points on the sea coast, and on the Northern lakes. Their recommendation was adopted, and its execution was coansanced, first, by repairing and enlarging such of the old works as were deemed worthy of preservation; secondly, by the construction of new works, beginning, of course, with those that were considered the most imper ant.

Atthough doubts have been occasionally expressed whether some of the works proposed by the Board might not be dispensed with, and whether others were not on a scale unnecessarily large, the works recommended by it slowly but steadily advanced, and until the year 1850, Congress never failed, except in a single instance, to provide the necessary means for prosecuting them. In the last meationed year, no appropriations for fortifications were made, but the House of Representatives adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of War ts submit, at their next session, a report on this subject. That report was submitted, but no action was taken on it, and no appropriation was made.

It is believed that this omission was caused by an epinion which seems to prevail, that the system adopted by the Board of 1816, if not originally too extensive, has become so in consequence of events that have since occurred, and ought to be revised and restricted.

In that epinion I concur; and in the report above mentioned, fexpressed that epinion that many of the works embraced in the original plan might, and ought to be dispensed with.

The subject is, undoubtedly, worthy of all the consideration that Congress can bestow upon it; and it is to be hoped that they will, at an early period, adopt some mode of revising the plan, and making any changes in it which

sums already expended on them will in many cases be lost

Among the works recommended by the Board which have not yet been commenced there are several which appear to me of obvious necessity. I refer particularly to those designed for the protection of New Bedford, and of San Francisco, both of which are now entirely defenceless.

It is also the opinion of the engineers that a work at Sandy Hook, for the protection of the enter harber of New York is necessary to complete the defences of that city.

Congress also omitted the last two sessions to make the usual appropriations for the purchase of the heavy ordnances used in coast defence. As this description of ordnance is generally intended for fortifications, it has been the practice to estimate for it under the head "Armament of Fortifications." It is hardly necessary to observe, however, that it is an indispensable part of any system of defence that may be adopted, and that the fewer the fortifications the greater the quantity that will be required.

On this subject I beg leave to subjein a few re-

fence that may be adopted, and that the fewer the fortifications the greater the quantity that will be required.

On this subject I beg leave to subjoin a few remarks contained in the report on fortifications above referred to:

Whatever policy may be adopted with reference to fortifications, it will still be necessary to provide a much larger supply of ordannes than we new have on hand. By reference to the report from the head of the Ordannes llureau, hereto annexed, marked C, will be seen that the whole number of guns, of all calibres, now on hand, whether is the forts or in the arrenals, amounts only to 3526; and that of gun carriages is still smaller. The entire number of guns that can be mounted in the forts, already completed. (classes A and B) amounts to 4,572 guns; and if the works, now in progress of construction should be completed, the total number of guns that would then be required for all the forts would be 6,003. It appears, therefore, that the supply of ordunese new on hand is very inadequate, even to the present wants of the service. I will observe, too, that even if Congress should determine to restrict the system of fortifications, this would not obviste the necessity for a large increase in the supply of heavy ordinance. Some means of defence must be employed and cannon is an indispensable part of any system that may be adopted.

It appears, too, from the reports hereto appended, that the great naval powers of Burope have, within a few years past, greatly increased the calibre of the guns mounted on their vessels of war. This renders it obviously necessary that the power of the statetes intended to resist them should also be proportionably increased. I believe it is the opinion of all officers both of the army and navy, who have devoted much attention to this subject, that many of the guns now in our most important forts ought to be removed, and others of longer range

ject. that many of the guns now in our most important forts ought to be removed, and others of longer range substituted. A glance at the report of the Ordnance Bureau will show how deficient we are in the heavy descriptions of ordnance, particularly in eight and ten inch columbiads, the most effective weapons against vessels of war.

columbiads, the most effective weapons against vessels of war.

To manufacture cannon of good quality is a werk that demands considerable time; and, as they are imperisable, when properly taken care of, there is no good reason why the government should not at once provide the requisite supply. In connexion with this subject, I would venture to suggest that providen be made for a distribution of artillery among the milities of the States and Territories. Our people are more deficient in the knowledge of this arm than of any other, and yet it is the one that would be most required in a war with any European power. If a standing appropriation were made applicable to the distribution of artillery, and of the book on artillery practice in the States and Territories, it would tend very much to premote the knowledge of this essential branch of the military art among the citizens of the country.

branch of the military art among the citizens of the country.

One of the most important and responsible duties which have devolved on the Department during the present year, is the execution of the works known as the river and harbor improvements.

The number of works for which apprepriations were made by the act recently passed, is about one hundred, and the sum appropriated about two millions and a quarter. The appropriations, however, will only, in a few instances, be sufficient to complete the works for which they were made. By far the greater number will require additional, and some of them very large additional, appropriations to complete them. It is to be presumed that, even if Congress should not see fit to continue the system, and to provide for other works of a similar character, not included in the present act, they will at least finish the works that have been begun.

I deemed it, therefore, of the utmost importance

least finish the works that have been begun.

I deemed it, therefore, of the utmost importance to make at the outset, such permanent arrangements for the execution of these works as would, as far as practicable, ensure the faithful, judicious, and economical application of large sums of money that have been and may be appropriated for these works to the important purpose for which they were intended.

intended

Experience has shown that for works of this description, in which large sums are disbursed, and which require for their execution a combination of science and practical skill, it is, as a general rule, safer to rely on officers of the army (sided when no cessary by civil assistants) than on civil agants of whose character and qualifications the department must often be ignorant. I determined, therefore, to awail myself of all the aid which the army cauld afford, and to confide the superiatendence of the works to the two corps of engineers and topographical ento the two corps of engineers and topographical en-mineers, both of which are eminently qualified for

th a cuty

This arrangement not only enabled me to dispusse
with a number of civil agents whose assistance
would otherwise have been necessars, but (a consideration of hardly less importance) to secure the
invaluable aid of the distinguished head of the

invaluable aid of the distinguished hoad of the corps of engineers.

I at first intended to establish a joint board, composed of the heads and another officer of each of the corps, aided, when circumstances would require it, by an officer of the navy to superintend the execution of all the works; but some difficulties having arisen in arranging the details of this pian, I finally determined to divide the works between the two corps, and to establish two heards, one for each corps, composed of its own officers, to aid its head in preparing, supervising and correcting plans and estimates, &c., the members to act separately as inspectors of the works when in process of construction.

This plan has been carried into effect; and in purguance of it the works on the Ariansis and the Guif of Mexico have been assigned to the corps of eagl-neers, and those of the Northern lakes and Western

rivers to the corps of topographical engineers.

It is believed that this arrangement will eminently conduce to the speedy and consuminal execution of the works. the works.

Owing principally to the advanced season was the appropriations were made, little has been done, in regard to many of the works, beyond making the

necessary arrangements to commence them as early as practicable in the spring.

For more detailed information on this subject, and en others connected with their duties. I respectfully refer to the reports of the colonsis of engineers, and of the topographical engineers appended to this report.

report.
The estimates for such of the works as require

additional appropriations will be submitted as soon as they can be prepared.

The expedition which I mentioned in my last annual report as having been sent under the command of Brevet Captain Lorenzo Sitgreaves, to explore the Zuni and Colorado rivers from the source of the former to the Pasino, has completed the exploration and returned, but the report has not yet been ubmitted

mitted.

Early last spring Captain Marcy was seet with a party to explore the headwaters of the Red river. He accomplished the object and has returned, but the report of the expedition has not jet been pre-

pared.

It affords me pleasure to repeat my commenda-tions of the good order and discipline which prevail at the military academy, and to express my convic-tion of the beautits which result to the service from that institution.

tion of the beachts which result to the service from that institution.

The reports of the chief of the Ordnance Bureau and of the Quartermaster's Department will show the operations of these important branches of the service. Several of the suggestions contained in them are deserving of attention.

The first of these two reports exhibits a very satisfactory view of the operations of the national armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry; and I concur in the opin ion that no benefit would be likely to result from a return to the former mode of governing these establishments

In my last annual report I called your attention to several points in regard to which legislation appeared to me to be necessary. I will simply renew there suggestions, without repoating the reasons on which they were founded.

They were—
First: That the Department be authorized to abolish such arrenals as are no longer needed and are a source of useless expense.

Second That an additional number of commissaries be authorized.

Second That an additional number of commissaries be authorized.

Third. That a retired list of the army be established, as a measure of justice both to the officers that are disabled, and to those that are not.

Fourth That the distribution of arms among the militis of the States and Territories, under the act of 1808, be made hereafter on the basis of the free white male inhabitants of age to bear arms, as shown by the latest census, instead of the offisial returns of the militis, which are frequently not furnished, and when furnished are often inaccurate.

To these recommendations, I beg leave to add a few more that further experience has suggested.

By the fifth section of the act of September 23th, 1850, it is made the duty of the Secretary of War to discharge any soldier, who, at the time of his enlistment, was under the age of twenty-one years, unless such enlistment had been made with the consent of the parent or guardian of the soldier.

Your men are frequently enlisted who represent themselves to be of age, but whose discharge is afterwards applied for on the ground of minority. The consequence is that they are frequently discharged after they have been clothed and fed for months, without rendering any service, or after they have been sent at great expense, to some remote station. There is reason to believe that in some instances parties have callisted with a view to defraud the government. parties have enlisted with a view to defraud the go-

There is reason to believe that in some loss ances parties have enlisted with a view to defraud the government.

I recommend that any person being above the age of eighteen years who shall practise such an imposition, may be compelled to serve out his term of enlistment.

If further appropriations for fortifications and for river and harbor improvements should be made, the number of officers in the corps of Engineers and Topographical engineers will be insufficient to supply the necessary details for these works, and for the coast and lake surveys, added to the other duties they are called upon to perform I recommend, therefore, that in that event, the officers of these corps be increased by an annual addition to each for six years, of not more than three second lioutenants, to be taken as heretofore, from the graduates of the Military Academy.

In consequence of the great number of remote military posts at which troops are stationed, the number of medical officers has been for some years past, entirely inadequate to the wants of the service; the consequence of which is, that a number of private physicians are necessarily employed.

I am satisfied that it would be a measure of cooncemy to authorize an increase of the medical corps.

Besides the above recommendations, there are several contained in the report of the General in Chief, hereto appended, which appear to me to deserve attention. I will mention particularly his suggestions that the third section of the sot of Juce 17th, 1850, entitled "An act to increase the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments," be repealed; that measures be taken to distribute for the use of the militia of the States and Territories the books of tactical instruction used in the regular service; and that the pension laws by so amended as to place the widows and orphans of officers. Respectfully submitted,

C M. CONRAD, Secretary of War.

Te the President of the United States.

Board of Education.
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Esq., President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and

approved.

Mr Stuart presented a communication from the school officers of the First ward, nominating Nicholas Dimond as Trustee of said ward, in place of Charles Stuart, rosigned.

Also the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Nicholas Dimond be appointed Trustee of Common Schools for the First ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Stuart, Esq. Adopted.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. CARY presented the resignation of Ovid P.

Wells, as a member of the Board, which was or-

dered en file.

Alse, communications from the school officers of the Sixteenth ward, nominating John De Lamater as Commissioner, in place of Dr. Wells; B. F. Smith as Trustee, in place of Mr. De Lamater; and J. B. Hillyer as Inspector, in place of Mr. B. F. Smith. mith.
On motion of Mr. CARY, the said appointments

were made.

Mr. De Lamater appearing in the room, the President invited him to come forward to the Clerk's table and take the eath of office. The Clerk administered the oath, and Mr. De Lamater

took his sent as a member of the Board.

Mr. DUNNING presented the annual report of the
Inspector of Common Schools, Ninth ward, which
was ordered on file.

was ordered on file.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DUNNING, from the Committee on Buildings and Repairs, presented a report with the following resolution.

Resolved, That \$1.375 be and the same is hereby appropriated to fit up and farnish Ward School No. 31, Twelfth ward, according to the plans and specifications approved by the ward officers. Adopted.

Also, from the same committee, a report, with the following resolution:—

following resolution:— Resolved, That the sum of \$599 40 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to fit up additional class rooms, and enclose the play ground at Ward School No. 30, according to the plans and specifica-

School No. 30, according to the plans and specifications herewith submitted Adopted.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Mr. MURPHY, from the special committee appointed to draft an act relative to merging the schools of the Public School Society with those of the ward schools, presented a report and draft of bill, which, on motion, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Carrer offered the following resolution:—
Received, That the draft of a law, the object of which is for the connection of the two systems of public education, as conducted by the Public School Society and by the Board of Education, which draft has been erdered to be printed, when so printed be referred to a Committee of Conference, by that committee to be submitted to the Public School Society.

Society.

Mr. C. H. SMITH moved to strike out all after "Resolved," and insert, "That — copies be printed, — copies sent to the Public School Society, and — copies to each board of school offisers.

Carried

Carried

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted, and the blanks filled, so that the Board ordered 250 copies to be printed, 75 sent to the Public School Society, and one copy to each board of school officers. officers.

Mr. CARTER presented a resolution relative to re-

vising the by laws of the Board, which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Aldes, the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, the 15th instant.

Superior Court—Part Second.

Before Chief Justice Cakley

Dre. 8—Henry Toylor against the New York and Harlem
Railroad Co—This was an action brought against the
above company, for damages cose-ioned by running one
of their freight care against the plaintiff's carriage, near
the conner of Grand and Mulberry streets in this onty, in
January last, by which accident the plaintiff's rehicle
was partly demoished. Verdict for the plaintiff or \$136.

Outo Militia -The bill to organize the militia Outo Militia —The bill to organize the militia of Ohio, which has passed the deniel, and is now pending in the House, is anything but an old fashioned company training or regimental muster. It is stated that the bill merely requires the township assessors of the several township assessors of the several townships &c., to prepare a list of all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty five, not exempted by law and to return it to the auditor; he to return it to the commandant of division; he to the Adjustant General of the State, and he to report an abstract of the number to the War Department of Washington. It further provides for the organization of volunteer companies, who shall form the acting militia of this State to be called out first in time of war, and to did the civil authorities in the execution of the laws — Cleveland Herald, Dec. 7.

A female prisoner is fall at Cleveland. Ohio, lately excaped from the jall there. Just as the jallor entered her cell she peopled out and looked the jallor in. After enjoying her liberty for three hours she came back, entered her cell, and liberated the jallor.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Revolutionary Condition of the Republic. den den de.

Our Mexican Correspondence. TAMPICO, Nov. 11, 1852. The Late Excitement in the City-The Revolutionary Attempts, &c., &c., &c.
Will you pardon an old friend whose trembling

limbs have berne him hither, for his first attempt to furnish you with an inkling of affairs in this noted city, of at least 5,500 forms, belonging in all probability to the human species, although the condust of their military chief would most positively contradict such belief. I allude to the various acts of folly, er supidity, which have been recently committed by been laboring under the vague impression that he was surrounded by fieree conspirators, whose deep and dangerous plots were laid for his utter destruction. To the vigilance of this General we are indebted for the lively state of excitoment and anxiety with which this community has been entertained during

which this community has been entertained during the past six months. Numerous and mysterious were the conjectures given out as to the causes of our alarmed General.

The Spaniards, with vindictive looks, asserted that expeditions, composed of filibusteros, were on the way ters from New Orleans, whilst the credulous Mexicans declared that the disembodied spirits of the thirry one victims, who were brought here by General Mexic, captured by the late Col. Thompson, and subsequently shot by the bloody mandate of General Santa Aona, on the 14th of September, 1835, are nightly fitting their ghostly forms before the troops of this garrison, to the great dismay of the poor soldiers.

But the undaunted General has at length made a bold attack on his supposed enemies, having ac-

But the undannted General has at length made a bold attack on his supposed enemies, having actually seized and imprisoned seven of the most innocent of his own countrymen, on the frivolous charge that they were engaged in a scheme to annex this State to the United States. But after six months constant alarm, the General will bound to do something to establish his military fame, and, like his great and illustrious predecessor, Arists, "save the national honor."

Arista has proved himself to be equally as espable at the head of his cabinet as he was in the field of battle at the head of his army, and is blending both capacities we clearly see that his acts have brought two fold ruin upon his country.

His military mask was doubtless stripped from his brow by General Taylor, and his last deeds at the head of his government are of sufficient notoristy to prove to the world that he has involved this Edon of a country in inextricable ruin.

head of his government are of sufficient notoristy to prove to the world that he has involved this Edon of a country in inextricable ruin.

Having lost all confidence in his own originality, he vainly attempted to emulate the virtues of President Napoleon, whose decree of the 21st September last will substantiate the truth of this assertion. But the frightful features of that decree, having been viewed with just horror throughout the republic, and, in the absence of the ability of the French President to sustain him in his fanciful flights te greatness, he must inevitably fall back upon his old trade, and the material upon which he will work, will, doubtlers, lend its lustro to his future fame.

In 1833, Arista belonged to an unsuscessful revolutionary party, was expelled, went to Cincinnati, and there learned the trade of tinsmith.

On the night of the 24th ult, the prisoners were all embarked on board the small schooner of war Tamaulipse, to be handed over to other military tyrants at Vera Cruz, who are in charge of stronger walls than those of Tampico, for their incarecration.

The Congress has recently met in extraordinary session, and we are anxiously looking for the massures it will adopt in the present deranged state of affairs; but we are fearful that all its labors will

sures it will adopt in the present deranged state of affairs; but we are fearful that all its labors will terminate as fruitlessly as did the last. JONATHAN BARNSTABLE.

The Condition of Mexico. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1852. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The New York HERALD of the first December publishes a letter from Mexico, in which it is stated that "during the late revolution in Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, which was entirely got up by the merchants there, an enormous quantity of British goods had been fraudulently imported; one vessel alone, called the British Queen, had £70,000 sterling worth of dry goods on board, for which the Mexican government had received only \$16,000 duty, instead of \$400,000; others paid even less."

The same is true of the late revolution at Vera Cruz, and of the famous Sierra Madre revolution on the Rio Grande. Both were set on foot by the merchants to cover the introduction of a large amoun;

of merchandise without paying duty.

It has been the interest of many, and the habit of others, not sufficiently familiar with the domestic history of Mexico rightly to appreciate the difficulties with which she has had to contend, to represent her as faithless and unmindful of her obligations, and incapable of maintaining any regular government; and this idea has been strengthened by the fact that, overwhelmed by a debt originating in her struggle for independence, she has been unable to meet her recognized obligations promptly in gold and silver. But what nation is there, which has not, at some period of its existence, been in the same condition? Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States, have all passed through the same ordeal. The first found it necessary to prohibit ordeal. The first found it necessary to prohibit specie payments by the Bank of England, and to sustain her government by the issue of an irredeemable paper currency. France has been compelled to have recourse to her assignats; Russia to her papergrubles; and the United States, having paid their soldiers, maintained their armies, and achieved their independence, by the issue of continental money, practically repudiated their revolutionary debts, the price of the free government they now boast.

It is in all cases difficult for the fortunate to bear

and achieved taker independency, by the issue of continental money, practically repudiated their revolutionary debts, the price of the free government they now boast.

It is in all cases difficult for the fortunate to bear an indulgent mind to wards the unsuccessful; and our own experiment of free government and popular rights has been so brilliantly prosperous, that we cannot readily forgive the misfortunes of Maxico, or understand why her efforts to follow our example and adopt our institutions have not produced equal results. But it must be bore in mind that the auspices under which Maxico, as a republic, took her place among the nations of the earth were very different from those which marked our separation from Great Britain. Our people were fully educated, and prepared for that event, which can scarce be called, with propriety, a revolution. It was a separation without revolution, for it was unseccumpanied by any great and sudden domestic changes. The same social organization, and, with very slight and gradual modifications, the same political systems remained. This was not the ease in Mexico. Hers was indeed a revolution, socially and politically, and her people were wholly unprepared for the sudden transition from depotism te democracy, which they embraced more from the influence of our example than from any conviction of its benefits or attachment to its principles. That Mexico, under such circumstauces has ofar failed in her experiment of free government and popular rights is not so much a mutter of corprise as her persovering adherence, under all her mis'ortunes, to republican and democratic principles, which alone gives her a strong claim to the ayunpathy, and countenance of the American people.

But the chief caute of the present unhappy could iton in the poverty of her government, and her claim upon us is greatly strengthened by the fact that the debt which is not paid, she has not position of the value, and if she has not paid that debt, it has not been from any faithless or dishones the proventy

and all efforts of foreign governments to coorce payments to her foreign creditors which will deprive her of the means of maintaining her just authority

BEN E GREEN

[From the Austin (Texas) American. Nov. 17.] The Western Texan learns from Brownsville, by an extract from a letter, that Pablo Castillo, from Tampico, is a irring up another revolution. They claim to have \$50,000 on the way from Tampico to defray expenses—have refused to let any Americans join them, and will have nothing to do with Catavaial

The Mexicans fear Caravajal, because he was edu-The Mexicans fear Caravajal, because he was educated in the United States, and, in many respects, is an American in feeling. They can not appreciate a man whose visual range is ample enough to include any o her country than Mexico, and who does not pretend to fited all that is great and noble among their countrymen. They doubt any man who takes stother government for a model, in preference to subscribing to their vague and unsatisfactory ideas of republicanism. Hence his failure.

There are now on St. Joseph's Island, says the San Antonio Ledger, some three hundred men. A mystery attends their movements. The truth is, they are Cuban v lunteers. A new invasion is affont.

Anionio Leager, some three hundred men. A mystery attends their mements. The truth is, they are Cuban v lunteers. A new invasion is affort.

MEXICAN APPAIRS.

Recent accounts represent the condition of affairs in Mexico as unsettled. There is a want of condence in the aoministration; and Arista has not the means to enforce obedience to the laws, nor to give protection to the country.

On the part of the people, east of the Sierra Madre, there is a determinate disposition to throw off the yoke of the general government. The matter may not be consummated at an early day, but it will inevitably follow in the train of events. The Mexican citizens, living near our frontier, have seen too much of the practical workings of our government to remain peaceful and contented under the worst form of tyranny and mill ary despotism that has ever existed on this continent. They possess a sufficiency of the spirit of freedom to cause them to make yet another attempt. Their failures have arisen, not so much from the want of patriotism and a determination to stand by the cause, as from having begun prematurely, without concert of action and its sequent organization.

It is fashionable to speak disparagingly of Mexican revolutions. In the main they are despicable affairs; there are exceptions to all rules. Moxicans have been found with arms in their hands opposed to their oppressors, who wished well to their cuntry, who were willing to face any dangor, incur any expense, and suffer any privation to free their native land. They were entitled to the sympathies of every lover of liberty as well as the Hungarians or Cubans.

So far as the people of Texas are concerned, they have more at stake in the success of a revolutionary movement upon the Rio Grande, than those of any other portion of the Union.

The solion of the present government and authorities of the Mexican Republic renders slavery in Texas insecure; because the contiguous Mexican States afford to lugitive slaves asylums, where they are treated wich respect and with more co

tion

It was one of the primary articles of agreement between Caravajal and his auxiliaries, in the event of success, on his part, to allow owners of runaway slaves to reduce their property into possession, if within the limits of the territory controlled by the

within the limits of the territory controlled by the revolutionists.

It was a matter to be presented to the consideration of the Cabinet at Washington, in case of failure on their part to negotiate a treaty containing the necessary stipulations to carry out the intension; it was proposed that the new government should pass a law declaring it felony for any fugitive from servicude to enter its territories, and making it the duty of the authorities to imprison them and afford those claiming their services every facility in siding to recover them. Such a treaty or enactment, on the part of the government west of the Rio Grande, would place slavery on a secure basis in Texas.

or enactment, on the part of the government west of the Rio Grande, would place slavery on a secure basis in Texas.

In making these remark, it is not designed to be the apologist of General Caravajat, or of those who acted with him. His movement has been censured from one end of the United States to the other, without ever having been properly understood. It is now a matter of moment as belonging to the past, only Of things now transpiring on the Rio Grands, an extract from the Brownsville Flag, of October 16th, will give a definite idea:—

Maraxionos—The excitement still continues with our neighbors, and we still have a number of them as temporary gueste with us. Report sets the number down, in swen numbers at four hundred armed and equipped; but Dame Rumor is a busy body; and not always to be believed. We were informed of an occurrence which took place yesterday, near the brick yard above the towan, which is not very creditable to the parties concerned in it and which should not be permitted by the authorities. We learn that several shots were fired by a party on this side, at persons on the other bank of the river. This is entirely wrong, and those guilty of it may find themselves in trouble before they are aware of it. Disgraceful exhibitions have recently take place, also, in our streets opposite the Mexican station.

This excitement resulted from the deposition and arrest of the Ayuntamiento of Matamoros, bocause its members would no: submit to the clothing of Cauales with the unconstitutional office of "Commissioner ad hoc, day Invested with power above all law, and above all responsibility." The persons and friends of those, who had made themselves obnoxious to Canales, accessed ever to Brownsville to avoid consequences.

Carales, aided by Avalos, is working to force

Carates, aided by Avalos, is working to force upon the people of Tamaulipas Jesus Cardenas as governor, who the people declare to have been elected contrary to the constitution and the laws.

The most casual observer must conclude that, the government of Mexico is only one in name—not in possession of the real attributes of a sovereignty. The fast verging towards anarohy. The remedies to prevent such a catastrophe, will be the adoption of a monarchy, a more centralized military despotto prevent such a catastrophe, will be the adoption of a monarchy, a more centralized military despotism, or to become an appendage, a province of some foreign power, probably Great Britain. In the hap pening of any of those contingencies she would be a bad neighbor of the United States General Arista seems to have chosen Louis Napoleon as his model. He issued a decree against the freedom of the press in Mexico, in every respect worthy to have emanabed from the Prince President.

The whole of Mexico is distracted by petty revolutions. Take her all in all, she is a libel upon republican government.

publican government.

Deaths, Resignations, and Diamissions to the U.S. Navy.

The following are the deaths, resignations, and dismissis of commissioned and warrant officers in the United States Navy, since the let of December, 1851, so far as they have been ascertained:—

DEATHS.

Commenders—William Pearson and George P. Upshur. Lieutenants—William Pearson and George P. Upshur. Lieutenants—Will. Parties.

Commenders—William Pearson George P. Upshur. Lieutenants—Will. Plant Griffin. Benjamin S. Gantt. Nathaniel W Duke and John H Little.

Surgeons—Napoles C Barrabine Edward J. Rutter, John S Wiley, Daniel C. McLeod and Jonathan Cowdery. Pin sers—Levis Assmun. George F. Sawyer, Cameron Anderson and William A. Christian.

Passed Midshipmen—Francis Gregory.

Masters—Na baniel A. Prenties and John W. West.

Warvant Officers—John Featherston, boatswain; Gustavan Newman gunner; Daniel James, earponter; John Carroll, third assistant engineer.

Marue Corps. First Lieutenant—Robert C. Caldwell.

RESIGNATIONS.

Lieutenants—Lafayette Manard. Wilmar Shields. Edmond T. Shubrick Wen B Muse, Samuel J. Shipley, William Leigh and Edward Beale

Surgeons—Samuel Moscoley and Angustus J. Bowle.

Passed Midshipmen—Joneph J. Cooke, Walter O. Crain.

Peassed Midshipmen—Joneph J. Cooke, Walter O. Crain.

Pursers Francis G McCauley and William A Bloodgood.

Passed Midshipmen - Joseph J Cooke, Walter O Crain,
Semuel B. Elliott, John McLeed Murphy, William H.
Budson Richard T. Remshaw, and Alian McLane.

Midshipmen - James B Hodges, George J. Sloan B. DeWitt Hurbell, David G. H. Glasson Maurice W. Molntes,
Edward E Sumar Hamitton C White, Robert C. Hugenin, A. McF. Davis, John J Langelin, Rufus Spaulding,
John K. Lagow, William A. Abbott, and Thomas H.
Looker.

Worvent Officere-John Munro, box'swain; E. Kurtiss
Kite gusner, Fimothy J. Griffin, salimaker, Peter C
Begarius and Samuel McElroy, third assistant engineers.

DISMISSALS.

Bismissals.

Bismi

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- A man named Sto-FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man named Stovenson a baker, residing in Newark N J, was killed near fillsabethiown by the Politadelphia train on the night of the 7th instant. When first discovered he was waking on the track, but it was utterly impossible for the engineer to stop the engine before reaching him. He appeared to be waking careiersly slong with his cap in his band, into which his eyes were seemingly fixed. The engineer tried his best to avoid him, but could not, the train being on a straight line of the road and going at full speed. The cow estcher? struck the unfortunate man and three him on the top of the locomotive kuling him almost testantly. The body was takes to fittabeth town. About the cause time the above accident assurred and her man was killed on the New Jersey Central Rail road, the body being brought to Missibethtows at the same time as the other. The particulars of this accident we have not learned.

A new city is to be laid out on the Mississippi river in Hancock county. Ill. immediately opposite Keckuk, in lews. It is some five or six miles above Wareaw, and we've or fifteen below Nauv co.

Standing Committees of the United States

Committee of Elections - Mesers William S. Arbe, of
North Caroline: Christopher H. Williams of Tennesses;
William T. Hamit on of Meryland; Abraham Schermerhorn of New York: John S Casale of Vinginia; Presley
Esing, of Ken unky; theory T Davis of Massachuszeta;
James Gamble of Pennsylvania and Nathan T. Stratton,
of New Jursey.

James Gamble of Pennsylvania and Nathan T. Siration, of New Jersey.

Committee of Vays and Meens.—Messrs. George S. Houston, of Siabama; teorge W. Jones of Cennesses; Edward Stanly, of North Carolina; Harry Hibbard of New Hampshite, James Brooks, of New York; J. Glamey Jones, of Pennsylvania, William appleton, of Massachusetts; Cyrus I. Dunham, of Iodiana and John S. Pheips, of Missouri

Miscouii
Mis

Committee on Invalid Pensions — Messis Isham G. Hs
ris, of Tennessee; Rodman M. Price of New Jarray; Fra
rick S. Martin, of New York; Rishard S. Moleny; of
Ulincis; Ben. C. Eastman of Wisconsin; John Moore, of
Louislans; Joseph H. Kuhne of Pennsylvanis; Danis
T. Jones, of New York; and Charles Chamma. of Con-

necticut.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Mesers John L. Robinson. of Indiana; William F Coloock of South Jarolina; John W. Howe of Fennsylvania; John C. Mason, of Kentucky; Benjamin Stanton of Obje; Emanuel B. Hart, of New York; Chailes J Faulkner, of Virginia; Josiah Sutherland, of New York; and James Johnson, of Georgia.

New York: Chailes J. Faulkner. of Virginia; Josiah Sutherland, of New York: and James Johnson, of Georgia.

Committee on Patents—Meers. David K. Carster, of Obio; Milo M. Dimmick, of Pennayivania; William T. Ward of Kentucky, Benjamin B. Thurston, of Rhede Island; and Alexander White of Alabams.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.—Meers. Richard H. Stanten of Kentucky; Henry A. Edmundson, of Virginia; Richard J. Bows of M. Tyland, James Duans Doty, of Wisconsin; and John H. Boyd of New York, Committee on Revisal and Unjinshed Business—Meers. W. R. W. Cobb, of Alabams; Thomas Y. How, of New York, Thomas M. Bleydnus, of Penneylyania, George H. Busbysof Ohio; and Israel Washburn, of Maine.

Committee on Accounts—Veessa John C. Mason, of Kentucky; John A. Morrisen of Penneylyania, John Welch of Ohio; Reuben Robbs, of New York; and James H. Duncan of Massachusetts.

Committee on Mileage—Meers. Thomas A. Hendrisks, of Indians, John D. Fraccana, of Massachusetts: J. H. Hobart Raws, of New York; A. P. Stephens of New York; and John Allison, of Penneyleania.

Committee on Engravings—Meers. George Bend Riddle, of Delaware; Abiman L. Miner, of Vermont; and Timethy Jenkins of New York

Joseph R. Chandler, of Pennsylvania; Joseph & Woodward of South Carolina; and Horace Mann, of Mast chusetts.

Committee on Envelled Bills—Masser Isaac Wildrick,

ward of South Carolina; and Horace Mann, of Mast chusetts.

Committee on Envalled Bills - Massrs Inano Wildrick, New Jerrey; and Nelson Barrers of Obje Joint Committee on Frinang - Massrs, Willis A. Gorms of Indiana; Solomon G. Haven of New York; and Richal H. Stanten, of K-attacky.

The following committees held over, under the join rule; ---

H Stanten, of Kentucky.

The following committees held over, under the join rule;—

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department,—

Gents Charles E cluart of Mechigan; William S. Ashe of North Carolina; John Wells, of New York; Thompsot Campbell of Illinoia; and Alexander Harper, of Ohio.

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department,—

Messra Benjamin B Thurston of Rhode Island; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; Henry S. Walbridge of New York; Gelusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; and John Alli on of Pennsylvania; walbridge of New York; Gelusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; willard Ives, of New York; Obedish Bowne of New York; Andrew Parker, of Pennsylvania, and Elijah W. Chastein, of Georgia.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department—

Messra Expenditures for the Navy Department—

Messra Expenditures for the New York; Thomas B Florence, of Pennsylvania; and E Carrington Gabell of Florida

Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Messra Alexander G Pennsylvania; George T. Davis, of Massacchuretts, Augustus P. Harcall, of New York, and John B. Savage of Gennersee.

Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Messra Alexander G Penns of Leusianna; William H Kurtz, of Pennsylvania; George T. Davis, of Massacchuretts, Augustus P. Harcall, of New York, and John B. Savage of Gennersee.

Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings—Messra Thomas Bartlett, of Vermont; J H Hobart Haws of New York David Outlaw, of North Carolina; Wm M. Churchwell, of Tennessee, and John L. Taylor, of Ohio.

Domestic Intelligence.

There were eighty-three deaths in St. Louis during the west ending the 20th oit. week ending the 20th uit.

A machinist of Troy has the contract for fitting up
20 000 of George Law's muckets with persussion locks, in
pione of the old tarbitoned flut.

There are at the present time one handred and fifty
persons confined in Boston jail, which is an unusual large

The store of Mr. David Stanley of Winthrop Ms. was totally consumed by fire one night last week. Partially insured.

Oliver Routs, second engineer of the steamer St. James, which blew up last July, has been indicted for man-slaughter at New Oriean.

Miss Susan Westoott is suspected in Providence of causing the death of her lifegitimate child. The negro who hilled Mr. Schiatre in Plaquemice, La en the 70th uit, was tried on the 23d, convisted, and ea-terced to be hung the next day.

The United States vessel incorrectly called the Niagray spoken by brig Orion 4th inst, supposed bound into 4 state was doubtless the St. Marys, which arrived at Palli delphis 8th inst.

The Fulton, from Havana, which arrived at Washington, 7th inst. was probably the United States etsamer spoken on the 21st uit. in lat. 35 20, low. 34 30, and not the Saranac. The latter was at Para about the 7th Nov.

FOREIGN CONSUL — Jose Mitchell has been appointed and recognized by the President as Consul of Gustapuals and Costs Rice, for the port of New Orleans.